

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast
are served together with unfailing regu-
larity in the Best Homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

Compulsory Education

IN ANOTHER column of this page appears a
striking argument for the approval by the
voters at to-day's election of the compulsory
education law. That argument sums up in
admirable form the reasons which should
commend this measure to the approval of the
people of Richmond, and leaves little that
in this closing hour need be said. It ought to
be remembered, however, that the question
for Richmond to decide is the application of
the law to the city of Richmond itself, which
needs the law. If those who understand its
promise and favor placing it in operation go
to the polls to-day, there should be no ques-
tion of compulsory education's approval.

Cast a Vote for Montague!

GO TO the polls to-day and cast your vote
for the re-election of Congressman
Montague!

Mr. Montague has been an excellent repre-
sentative of Richmond and this district at
Washington, and with enlarged experience at
the national capital his usefulness and the
estimation in which he is held by his col-
leagues will increase steadily.

Of course, there is no doubt about his elec-
tion—that is assured—but there should be
a substantial vote of confidence and approval.
It will not require a large expenditure of time
or energy to visit a polling place, and Mr.
Montague deserves this much from the people
he serves faithfully and well.

Two Senatorial Gens

A TEXAS contemporary rescues from the
files of the Congressional Record the
following report of petitions and memorials
introduced in the Senate:

He also presented a petition of sundry
citizens of Harrison, Pa., praying for the
removal of statutes of members of the
Confederacy from all government
property, which was referred to the
Committee on the Library.

He also presented petitions of sundry
citizens of Clay Centre, Kan., praying for
national recognition of Dr. Cook
as discoverer of the North Pole, which
were referred to the Committee on the
Library.

Both of these are gems of purest ray
serene, and it is a shame that the Committee
on Library should reserve the sweet privilege
of their consideration. They ought to go out
to an appreciative world.

War Loan Proving Helpful

WHEN The Times-Dispatch discussed the
other day the matter of loans by Ameri-
can banks and bankers to belligerent govern-
ments it ventured the prophecy that were
such loans made they would involve no actual
withdrawal of gold or other currency from
this country, but that the loans would take
the form of credits, on which drafts would
be drawn in payment of war supplies.

It is pleasant to find that prophecy verified
in terms by the \$10,000,000 loan J. P. Mor-
gan & Co. have just made to France. The
French government is a large buyer nowadays
in American markets. Munitions of war,
provisions, blankets and many other articles
are being purchased in enormous quantities.
The loan to France will prove an added
stimulus to American trade, most important
in character and result.

Bringing an Old Friend to Life

THE last weeks of the campaign in New
York have been made humorous by the
wide dissemination from the headquarters of
Mr. Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for
Senator, of the alleged Lincoln anecdote
based on the tariff, which, under somewhat
changing forms, has had an adventurous
career of many years. Fortunately for Lin-
coln's fame, however, the anecdote does not
appear to have enjoyed life until a long time
after his death.

According to those who have investigated
the bald and patent fake, it was first per-
petrated by the American Economist, organ of
the Protective Tariff League, in 1894. It
was ascribed to an Illinois weekly newspaper,
which has since been shown to be as imagi-
nary as the anecdote itself. There have been
various improvements since the first edition
of the yarn, but in its early form it ran like
this:

Lincoln's first speech on the tariff
question was short and to the point.
He said he did not pretend to be learned
in political economy, but he thought he
knew enough to know that when an
American paid \$29 for steel to an Eng-
lish manufacturer, Americans had the steel
and England had the \$29.
When he paid \$29 for the steel to an
American manufacturer, America had
both the steel and the \$29.

"So crude is the reasoning (if such it can be
called), so vulgarly fallacious is the anthi-
thesis," wrote Professor Tausig in a recent
expose, "that we must hope that it will cease
to be invested with the sanction of a venerated
name," and another commentator on the same
theme says: "My reason for thinking Lin-
coln never said this is that he was not a
fool."

However, the argument differs from many
other protectionist arguments in no other
respect than that its fallacy is rather more
apparent. Its theory is that the country

which imports nothing, or practically nothing,
is necessarily the happiest and most prosper-
ous, as Greenland, for example, or the Congo.
According to this naive conception of political
economy, all that a nation need do to be
healthy, wealthy and wise is to refuse to
purchase the products of its neighbors, and
as the products it may refuse to purchase are
infinite in quantity and value, so its health,
wealth and wisdom may become infinite also.
The truth, of course, is that between the
countries most prosperous and advanced there
exists the greatest interchange of commodi-
ties. Only the difference between the total
values, usually a relatively small amount, is
paid for in cash. The exchange of commodi-
ties is also an exchange of labor, that of one
country for that of another, and it is by such
exchanges that nations grow rich and great.

Franchise Petition Requires Thought

THE new blanket franchise asked of the
City Council last night by the Virginia
Railway and Power Company should be
awarded or withheld in strict accordance with
Richmond's interest, when this accordance
has been made positively and affirmatively to
appear, and on no other ground or theory
whatever.

Franchises of the character issued to
public service corporations are public assets—
essentials of the community wealth. Obviously
they should not be given away, and nowadays
they are not given away. They are sold,
rather, for valuable consideration. Sometimes
the consideration is money, more frequently
it is a franchise tax, and still more frequently
it is translated into reduced fares or bettered
service.

It is apparent the Virginia Railway and
Power Company places a value on the fran-
chise it has asked of Council. The franchise
is worth something. That under it money
will be saved in operating expenses is clear.
Additional financial advantage is conferred by
a unification of the various conditions under
which the various franchises are held, as it
would place the company's securities on a
better footing. There is added value in the
extension of the franchise life to a uniform
period of thirty years.

Of course, the company is offering some-
thing in return for what it asks of the city.
The question is whether the return offered is
adequate. That question, absolutely vital to
Richmond, does not admit of a hurried
answer, nor of any answer framed elsewhere
than in the public view and after the impar-
tial weighing of every essential fact.

The German Spy System

AS THE Kaiser makes no denial of the
innumerable stories of a widespread
system of German espionage on the Continent
and in England, it is safe to assume that
something more real than fanciful fears are
behind England's suspecting in every person
of Teutonic name or appearance a volunteer
or paid practitioner of the condemned, but
risky, art of the spy.

In every branch of the business of making
war the Germans have given such abundant
proof of the thoroughness of their prepara-
tions that no surprise is now felt when new
stories come to the surface of German
"manufacturers" in Belgium and France
having laid solid concrete foundations to be
used as bases for the huge German howitzers,
stories of farm laborers, commercial travelers,
shopkeepers who are in reality German spies,
who flirt with swift death in order to be able
to provide German generals with scraps of
information. The latest stories from England
of German spies masquerading as Boy Scouts
or scout masters may have a touch of the
absurd, but nothing of the impossible.

In this widespread use of spies Germany
has the approval of military men, to whom
must be left the task of saying whether
espionage has, in fact, meant any substan-
tial gain in the conduct of the Germans'
military operations.

To the nonmilitary American people, how-
ever, this army of spies has not induced any
feeling of admiration. Indeed, neutral Ameri-
can opinion, which does not withhold admira-
tion for Germany's conduct on the field of
battle, is unpleasantly affected by the appar-
ently universal use of spies by Germany, nor
is the suspicion wanting that the United
States itself is not being overlooked.

The Participation of Turkey

WITH the entrance into the great war of
the Ottoman Empire, probably to be
soon followed by Italy, Roumania, Greece and
Bulgaria, the neutral or near-neutral sections
of the earth's surface become smaller, and
still more complexities are injected into the
situation that will be confronted when the
terms of peace come to be settled.

The winners will have to take their
Oriental allies into account. Japan is not
spending men and money merely because of
an altruistic love of England, nor has Turkey
espoused the Teutonic cause only because of
its admiration for that German culture of
which we have heard so much since Belgium
was desolated.

If the German war machine, which is now
showing some signs of wear, is triumphant,
there is a Balkan province or two which
Turkey will doubtless ask—and receive—not
to mention restoration of the power the Porte
formerly had in Egypt. If the allies succeed
in crushing Prussian militarism, Japan may
or may not be content to take as her "bit"
German strongholds in the south seas.

In any case, European ascendancy in the
East has probably received a shock from
which it will not recover for many years, if
ever. The Oriental mind will not be slow
to draw its own conclusions from the fact
that the leading nations of Europe were not
able to carry on a great war without each
side enlisting the active co-operation of
Asiatic races.

Judge Gary, head of the Steel Trust, says
he has discovered that when newspaper men
are told the truth they will print it. When
they print the other thing it is generally be-
cause they have run up against a weakness
of human nature that David commented on
some thousands of years ago.

Automobiles are now classed as contraband
of war. Thus great nations, at last and re-
luctantly, come around to the view of the
matter most folks adopted along ago. Of
course, automobiles are contraband, on the
same theory that rifles, revolvers and siege
guns are so classed.

Judging from the report of the Virginia
Railway and Power Company, it has had a
very prosperous year. Perhaps now it will
be able to afford to have its cars cleaned
occasionally.

Beginning to look as if a Mexican gentle-
man with the finest assortment of whiskers
in captivity will soon be taking shipping for
foreign parts.

SONGS AND SAWS

In He, or Is He Not?
There's been a lot of talk of late
Of our prior candidate,
And whether he will land;
But by to-night we'll know his fate—
If he's to board the ship of state
Or be left on the strand.

A Political Argument.
Suffragist: It is only the unintelligent woman
who does not want the vote.
Antisuffragist: It is only the masculine
woman who seeks to invade man's allotted
sphere.
Suffragist: Mollusc!
Anti: Cat!

The Peasant's Story.
Why should I worry about this matter of
compulsory education? The only effect educa-
tion has produced on a lot of folks I know has
been to make them worse bores than they
would be otherwise.

Nearly Fixed.
Cholly (meditating, as he
prepares to attack a new
and difficult proposition): Let
me see now. I have gloves,
gloves, a set-back, although I've reports in the
Northern papers that he has been totally de-
feated and practically annihilated are the
wildest of exaggeration.

Fresh from the Ice.
Mrs. Naved: Are these eggs perfectly fresh?
Hon. Mr. Grocer: Yes, indeed, madam. Why I
took those eggs out of cold storage myself, less
than an hour ago.

Uncle Zach's Philosophy.
Nobody's gwine pay enny tenshun ter yo', son,
unless yer turn in an' he yersef. De arly bud
cotes de wum—dat is, of de ad de ad de ad de
up an' abn been projecin' eroun till he got
tired ter meek er quick hop.

Uses of the Knocker.
The human knocker, even though a bore
And with the manners of a yellow pup,
Is useful like the knocker on the door—
When things get dull he does wake people up.
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch boasts: "Nor-
folk keeps business going." Richmond keeps
business and constantly has more coming.

From the Newport News Times-Herald: "A
contemporary calls the editor of the Newport
News Times-Herald red-headed. That was be-
fore the frost fell many years ago."—Richmond
Journal. "There is neither a red hair nor a
white hair upon his pate, which shows that
both of you fellows are light-headed. Take
heed to that bear story in the Bible." Appli-
cable—a Roland for our Oliver. "It's a bear!"

"Still, Colonel Roosevelt's enemies may find
some surprises in the returns." The Colonel
makes a business of returning surprises—the
river of Doubt, for example. But even Doc
Cook was able to turn up a few surprises when
he returned.

The "hard times" plaint has reached Scotts-
ville. The Enterprise thus complains: "The
war in Europe does not seem to affect the
United States to any great extent. But my! it
has played the very d— with the 'Sons of
Rest' in Scottsville! Corn whiskey has ad-
vanced 3 cents on the one-half pint." But per-
haps it is only a sarcastic fling designed to
smash the "buy-a-bottle" movement.

G. Bull Craven tells us this astonishing thing
in the Chase City Progress: "Bud Biggs says
he has known people so peculiarly constituted
as not to relish crackling bread." If Budd
Biggs isn't a "majah," he should be. But we
can't believe "Majah" Biggs. Might as well
expect us to believe that a Mecklenburg Coun-
ty colored man could live without his "hawg
meat!"

Current Editorial Comment

A Nation That Keeps the Peace
And war's work is just begun;
The rule is not complete; not all
the Christian temples, whose
sculptured, artistic adornment
taxed the genius of more than a
century have been battered down;
many still stand, their towers
marble niches seem to stare at the
for the guns of "Civilization." These may later
make as grand ruins as the rest. Their battle-
shaken bones are yet to tell their death-knell.
And there are homes in stricken Belgium that
shelter fearful families; the humble cot of
peaceful, toiling villagers, that so far have been
spared—not from pity, but because the death-
laden, iron messengers of destruction went
astray. They, likewise, bide their time with
their rifles and bombs. At their poor fireless
little children cling to weeping mothers, who
slips quiver with prayers, to the King of Kings
to keep them in the shadow of His all-protect-
ing love. So, then, all future travelers in search
of ruins must seek the western shores of
Europe; the country of far-advanced culture
and the arts of civilization; the land that has
sometimes looked upon this western world of
ours with high pity, as saying: "They are but
in the morning of the times; their so-called art
is embryonic; their literature is the rudest of
civilization far from the splendid perfection of
Old World has attained. They have still to learn
of us!" Yet here they see a country at peace
with all the world—a country that has made
a virtue of necessity; that does not rush to war
at a wild word; that offers food and shelter
to their homeless, war-driven sons and
daughters; that has been, since its first sun-
burst of freedom, a rock of refuge to the
oppressed of the earth; a country with an
unshaken interest in the future of the world;
to strength; uplifting the low; strong in trial;
generous in prosperity; "with charity for all;
malice toward none"—God's country, by the
grace of God!—Atlanta Constitution.

The way the city of Port-
mouth, N. H., borrowed money
for school expenditures is inter-
esting. It shows that the people
will respond when they are
approached in the right way.
The bonds, to the amount of \$57,000, and bearing
4 per cent, were first offered in the usual way,
and not a single bid was received, owing to
the financial conditions brought on by the war.
It was then decided to offer the bonds to the
citizens, with the result that they were over-
subscribed nearly three times. Portsmouth
is to be congratulated upon the possession of
citizens who are willing to put their money into
safety home securities, even if they do not get
any rates of interest on the money for more
than a few years.

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space, offers a less prominent mark to the
enemy, and can shelter himself better in a
trench than a big man. In short, the hardy
little man should make quite as good a modern
soldier as the big man. Times and methods in
military circles have changed since Frederick
the Great hunted for and sent for the big men
for his Grenadier Guard, and when he found a
particularly imposing fellow, did not—it is said
—hesitate to kidnap him. In France, where
little men abound, the height requirement is a
flexible one, but in Great Britain the admission
to the army of undersized men involves the
breaking of a military tradition—Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

War News Fifty Years Ago

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 3, 1864.

The quietude in front of Petersburg yester-
day was distressing to the boys, who want to
be always fighting. Just a little picket firing
constituted the whole day's excitement.

While General Hood is keeping his move-
ments as much of a secret as possible, it is now
believed that his entire army is operating on
the quiet in Middle Tennessee.

General Sterling Price, being confronted by
overwhelming numbers in Missouri, has had
quite a setback, although his reports in the
Northern papers that he has been totally de-
feated and practically annihilated are the
wildest of exaggeration.

The Federals have made absolutely no demon-
stration on the north side of the James since
General Grant's defeat there a week ago.

The impression now is that all of General
Grant's activity, or nonactivity, as the case may
be, is in the interest of the presidential election,
which is to come off in the North on the 8th.
Should he risk a battle right now and get
defeated, as quite likely he would, it would
damage Lincoln's chances for re-election very
materially. Grant is therefore willing to let
things keep quiet until the peaceful battle
of the ballots is completed.

General Forrest now has the Tennessee
River blocked. At Port Hanson, on that
river, he recently captured a Federal transport
and barges, from which he removed sixty wagons
loads of boots and shoes, blankets and other
army supplies which our men very much need
just as the winter is opening.

It is reported at the War Department that
General Vaughan has met with somewhat
serious reverses in East Tennessee within the
last week. It is said that the Federals in strong
force have twice repulsed him, and he has
sought refuge in the mountain fastnesses.

One hundred and eighty-two prisoners taken
in the Valley by General Early were received at
Libby Prison yesterday.

People who are sending their loved ones
confined in Northern prisons, boxes of good
things are urged to send all of the tobacco they
can. It is said that tobacco sells up North for
as much in greenbacks and gold as it would
bring in Richmond in Confederate money. The
boys can buy more good things with a small
box of tobacco than one could send them in a
much larger box.

The Broad Rock races which, on account of
unsettled conditions, were postponed from last
week, will begin to-day and last four days.
Some excellent horses and large purses, to say
nothing of the general betting, will be the
features of the races.

According to the latest New York papers re-
ceived, gold is still climbing in New York, the
last sales being made at 223.

The Voice of the People

The New Street Railway Franchise.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I notice in this morning's paper that
the Virginia Railroad and Power Company is
asking for a new franchise. As a citizen and
property owner, I have the interest of the city
at heart. I would like to ask the rate of the
taxation charged by our city be compared with
that charged by some of the larger cities, such
as Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New
York and others. I understand that in some
of them the rate is as high as 10 per cent on
the revenue derived from this source.

Again, I do not believe in a monopoly, but if
one is to be given, I think that the City Council
should, under all circumstances, reserve the
right to cause the franchise company to lay
tracks in any part of the city where in their
opinion they are needed.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Richmond, November 2, 1914.

What Your Vote Means.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—A vote against compulsory education
means: a vote for license; a vote for the bad
parent; a vote against your own pocket; a vote
for idleness, crime and ignorance; a vote for
the jail; a vote for the tax; a vote for ineffi-
ciency; a vote against the young and the help-
less; a vote against the good citizen; a vote
against education; a vote against every interest
of posterity.

Ignorance breeds crime, idleness and ineffi-
ciency. The good citizen has to pay the price
of every jailbird, tramp and profligate. He pays
it in criminal expenses, in inefficient service,
in support of charitable institutions, in increased
taxation for the support of State and national
governments and in the expense for the aboli-
tion of disease, vice and immorality. In a
larger and more terrible sense, he pays it for
the corroding influence of an evil posterity.

The jails, penitentiaries and insane asylums
cost Virginia \$1,200,000 last year. Charge two-
thirds of the cost to ignorance of moral and
physical laws, and know that the ratio is too
small.

The Russell Sage Foundation report placed
Virginia fourth on the list of forty-eight
States for educational efficiency. Thirty-eight
States have compulsory education laws. Vir-
ginia has none. Draw your own conclusions.

Let all good citizens who stand for economy
remember that Virginia is providing school
facilities for 150,000 children who are enroled
in the schools of the State, but who do not
attend. As it takes nearly \$6,000,000 per annum
to provide school facilities for the 409,000 en-
rolled, it is manifest that if over a third of
the children are not attending, the State loses over
\$2,000,000 per year. Add to this huge loss the
economic waste of the illiterates of the State—the
children who are clear outside of the schools—and
the result is staggering. No prac-
tically progressive, common-sense citizen of Rich-
mond can afford to vote against compulsory
education.

Richmond, November 2, 1914.

The Bright Side of Life

He's Braver Now.
"I hear Smith is going to break his wife's
will." "Humph! He never tried it while she
was alive."—Baltimore American.

Explaining It.
Shopper—"Why, these dishes are all clipped?"
Salesman—"Well, yes, ma'am, they're part
of a broken lot."—Buffalo Express.

A Common Curiosity.
"While, why weren't you in school yesterday
afternoon?" "You want to know, too?"
"Of course." "Oh, I was 'teaching' Pa and ma
kept me busy all evening explaining that."

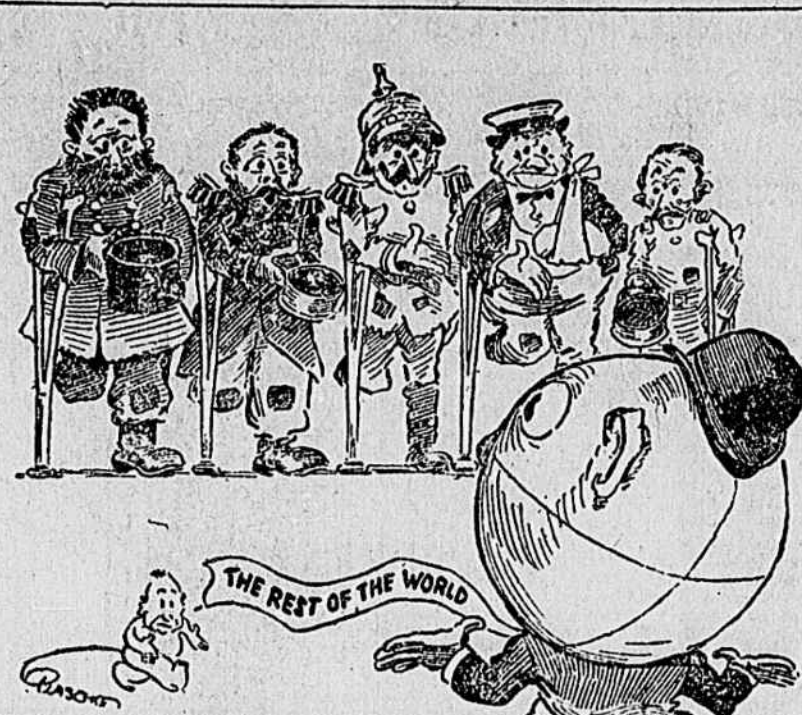
Reducing Troubles.
"One er dese days," said Brother Williams,
"dey'll take all de war out er de world an'
while ole Satan may still tell de lightnin' ter
make a bee-line for de church steeples, an' ole
man Thunder will still ter shake 'um down,
dat'll be 'bout all de trouble we'll hatter
meet."—Atlanta Constitution.

What Was Meant.
Mrs. Exe—"Oh, dear! It tells here in the
paper how a poor baseball player 'died at the
plate.'" Mr. Wye—"Killed himself by over-
eating, I suppose."—Boston Transcript.

Progressing.
"Have you learned that new dance?" "Well,"
replied Uncle Flopsie, "I haven't quite learned
it yet, but I've got over being afraid
that I'll fall down."—Washington Star.

THE CRIPPLE ALLIANCE

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



When the War Is Over.

From the Louisville Times.

SELL THEM WHATEVER THEY NEED; NEW THEORY AS TO SOUTH AMERICANS

NEW YORK, November 2.—Another
of the United States' new ambassadors
of business has come to town to meet
business men and confer with them
on the best means of opening up closer
trade relations with foreign countries.
He is A. L. Harrington, commercial
attaché to Lima, Peru, whose juris-
diction includes Ecuador and Bolivia.
Like others of the experts assigned by
the Department of Commerce to this
novel work, he has had extended ex-
perience in studying market conditions
abroad.

A graduate of Yale in the class of
1901, he has spent eight years in the
Orient, half of which time he was in
the Philippines, where he learned to
speak Spanish, and also acquired some
knowledge of Latin habits and customs.
Then he spent four years in the employ
of the Standard Oil